

JULY

FOURTH YEAR — N° 40

International Review of the Red Cross



Inter arma caritas

PROPERTY OF U.S. ARMY
THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S SCHOOL
LIBRARY

1964

GENEVA
INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS
FOUNDED IN 1863

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

LÉOPOLD BOISSIER, Doctor of Laws, Honorary Professor at the University of Geneva, former Secretary-General to the Inter-Parliamentary Union, *President* (member since 1946)

JACQUES CHENEVIÈRE, Hon. Doctor of Literature, *Honorary Vice-President* (1919)

CARL J. BURCKHARDT, Doctor of Philosophy, former Swiss Minister to France (1933)

MARTIN BODMER, Hon. Doctor of Philosophy, *Vice-President* (1940)

PAUL RUEGGER, former Swiss Minister to Italy and the United Kingdom, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration (1948)

RODOLFO OLGATI, Hon. Doctor of Medicine, former Director of the Don Suisse (1949)

MARGUERITE VAN BERCHEM, former Head of Section, Central Prisoners of War Agency (1951)

FRÉDÉRIC SIORDET, Lawyer, Counsellor of the International Committee of the Red Cross from 1943 to 1951 (1951)

GUILLAUME BORDIER, Certificated Engineer E.P.F., M.B.A. Harvard, Banker (1955)

ADOLPHE FRANCESCHETTI, Doctor of Medicine, Professor of clinical ophthalmology at Geneva University (1958)

HANS BACHMANN, Doctor of Laws, Assistant Secretary-General to the International Committee of the Red Cross from 1944 to 1946, *Vice-President* (1958)

JACQUES FREYMOND, Doctor of Literature, Director of the Graduate Institute of International Studies, Professor at the University of Geneva (1959)

DIETRICH SCHINDLER, Doctor of Laws (1961)

SAMUEL GONARD, former Colonel Commanding an Army Corps, former Professor at the Federal Polytechnical School (1961)

HANS MEULI, Doctor of Medicine, Brigade Colonel, former Director of the Swiss Army Medical Service (1961)

MARJORIE DUVILLARD, Directress of "Le Bon Secours" Nursing School (1961)

MAX PETITPIERRE, Doctor of Laws, former President of the Swiss Confederation (1961)

Honorary members

Miss LUCIE ODIER, *Honorary Vice-President*; Messrs. FRÉDÉRIC BARBEY and PAUL CARRY, Miss SUZANNE FERRIÈRE, Messrs. ÉDOUARD de HALLER, PAUL LOGOZ, ALFREDO VANNOTTI, ADOLF VISCHER.

Directorate: ROGER GALLOPIN, Doctor of Laws, Executive Director
JEAN S. PICTET, Doctor of Laws, Director for General Affairs
CLAUDE PILLOUD, Deputy Director for General Affairs

INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF THE RED CROSS

FOURTH YEAR — No. 40

JULY 1964

*

CONTENTS

	Page
Ann Magnussen: Nurses in national defense.	339

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

<i>Eleventh distribution of revenue from the Augusta Fund (455th Circular)</i>	348
<i>International Committee's action in the Yemen</i>	350
<i>News Items</i>	352
<i>International Committee President's visit to Yugoslavia</i>	355
<i>On the occasion of the Bulgarian Red Cross Congress</i>	357
<i>Gift of an ambulance to the International Committee</i>	358
<i>Visit to Geneva of two prize-winners</i>	359

NEWS OF NATIONAL SOCIETIES

<i>Belgium (Centenary of the Belgian Red Cross)</i>	361
<i>Great Britain</i>	370
<i>Mexico</i>	873
<i>Sweden</i>	375
<i>Switzerland</i>	377
<i>Venezuela</i>	378

MISCELLANEOUS

<i>A French Public Health School</i>	381
--	-----

BOOKS

A GLANCE THROUGH THE REVIEWS

*

FRENCH EDITION OF THE REVIEW

The French edition of this Review is issued every month under the title of *Revue internationale de la Croix-Rouge*. It is, in principle, identical with the English edition and may be obtained under the same conditions.

*

SUPPLEMENTS TO THE REVIEW

*

SPANISH

Ann Magnussen : El cometido de las enfermeras dentro del marco de la defensa nacional. — Onceava distribución de los intereses del Fondo Augusta (455º Circular). — Cien Estados son actualmente partes de los Convenios de Ginebra.

GERMAN

Ann Magnussen : Krankenschwestern in der Landesverteidigung. — Elfte Verteilung des Ertrags aus dem Augusta-Fonds (455. Rundschreiben). — Gegenwärtig gehören hundert Staaten den Genfer Abkommen an.

THE INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF THE RED CROSS

*is published each month by the
International Committee of the Red Cross*

7, Avenue de la Paix, Geneva, Switzerland
Postal Cheque No. I. 1767

Annual subscription : Sw. fr. 25.— (\$6)
Single copies Sw. fr. 2.50 (\$0.60)

Editor: J.-G. LOSSIER

Nurses in national defense¹

The subject I have been asked to discuss is one which has been of great concern to the nursing profession in the United States for many years, but this interest has been accentuated by our recognition of the vulnerability of every part of the world in modern warfare. The nurse has traditionally been the personification of those who care for the sick, and the helpless. Her very presence gives the patients a feeling of security and comfort. The public, the physicians, and the patients expect nurses to have an important role in national defense. Therefore, nurses must be prepared and willing to carry out their responsibilities effectively.

Before telling you what we are planning to do to prepare nurses to function adequately in national defense, it will be necessary to review the milieu in which we work as each country has its own framework in which activities are carried out and, therefore, the pattern of action may not be the same for every country. Further, I recognize that there are countries represented here that have had much more experience with the problems inherent in planning for national defense than we have in our country.

The agencies involved in planning for nursing in national defense are both governmental and voluntary. The governmental agencies are organized on a national, state and county basis. The American Nurses' Association, which is a voluntary agency, is organized on a national, state and district level, and the American Red Cross is organized as a national agency with local affiliates called chapters. The responsibility for determining

¹ As part of the programme of the Red Cross Centenary, an international study centre for those in charge of the Red Cross Nursing Services took place in Lausanne in August 1963. At a plenary session, Miss Ann Magnussen gave a lecture which we now have pleasure in reproducing below. (*Ed.*)

policies, establishing guidelines and preparing material lies with the national groups, but the detailed planning is done by the local organization, be it district, county or, as in the case of the American Red Cross, a chapter.

Let me also explain the term "nursing in national defense." You will find the terms "national defense" and "disaster nursing" used somewhat interchangeably in nursing literature, and yet there are some differences. The term "national defense" encompasses all the problems inherent in the nursing care of the military as well as the protection of the civilian population in case of war or threat of war. You will note later that nursing care for the military and nursing care of the civilian population in wartime are administered by different departments of the government.

Disaster nursing was originally thought of as the care of the victims of natural disasters, such as tornadoes, fires, floods, hurricanes, epidemics, or large-scale industrial or transportation accidents. However, the similarity of the nursing problems in natural disasters to the nursing problems of the civilian population in case of war or threat of war has resulted in the term "disaster nursing" being used to describe the emergency nursing in both natural and war-caused disasters.

The administration of these types of emergency nursing has been allocated to different agencies, governmental and voluntary, each with a specific purpose. Furthermore, none of the agencies that has responsibility for providing nurses to serve in emergencies conduct schools of nursing so that all are recruiting from the professional nurse group within the country.

Each of the branches of the military services, the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force, is responsible for the maintenance of the nursing corps to provide the nursing care needed for the military. Until 1947 the American Red Cross was the designated recruiting agency for the military. Then nurses were given regular officer's status, and recruitment became the responsibility of the officer recruitment branch of each service. The American Red Cross has agreed to assist with this recruitment at any time when this assistance is needed by the military. The military services give the nurses in their own corps the necessary preparation needed by nurses for military service, interpret their rights under the Geneva Conventions, and offer additional educational opportunities for their professional development.

The provision of nursing care to the civilian population in case of war or threat of war is a function of government at the national, state, and community levels. This responsibility requires that each level of government formulate a civil defense plan for the protection of and care for the civilian population through careful utilization of the resources of the community, and for the preparation of the medical and nursing personnel to meet the medical and nursing needs resulting from this type of emergency.

In 1905 when the American Red Cross was given its Congressional Charter the responsibility for furnishing relief to the victims of natural disasters was defined as one of its duties. This responsibility includes the provision of nursing care to the disaster victims in Red Cross first aid stations, shelters, or in their own homes, and supplementing nursing services in hospitals. Each local Red Cross chapter is urged to have a medical and nursing aid committee to plan for disaster emergencies. Representative nurses from hospitals, public health agencies, private duty and other groups of nurses are appointed to these local Red Cross committees to inform nurses concerning the plan, and to help them become familiar with the nursing problems in a disaster. Regular disaster training conferences are conducted by chapters. Nurses have always responded to the Red Cross when disaster strikes.

When the local civil defense organization asked the nurses in the community to plan for the mobilization and training of nurses for civil defense, the same nurse leaders who were on the Red Cross disaster committee were invited to plan this phase of emergency nursing. This caused much duplication of effort, complicated the planning, and confused the nurses. It was recognized that there were many nursing problems common to civil defense and natural disaster, and also that nursing following a natural disaster was an excellent experience for the nurse in case she were needed for a larger, more extensive threat to the civilian population. Furthermore, both civil defense and the Red Cross were building rosters of nurses for service from the same group of nurses, which only added to the confusion.

Accordingly, in 1955, at a national meeting of representatives from the Red Cross, the Office of Civil Defense, the Public Health Service, and representatives of the American Nurses' Association

and the National League for Nursing, it was agreed that one local committee of representative nurses would be formed to plan for disaster nursing in the community. This committee would be responsible for both civil defense emergency nursing and nursing for natural disasters. Two co-chairmen were to be appointed, one from the Red Cross and one from Civil Defense. If a natural disaster occurred, the Red Cross would be in charge and the other members of the committee as well as the nurses assigned to serve would work as Red Cross personnel. If, however, it was a civil defense emergency, the Civil Defense co-chairman would be in charge and all Red Cross personnel would work as a part of the Civil Defense organization. Training courses in many communities are given jointly by the Civil Defense, the Red Cross, and the professional organizations. The military nurse corps have also participated in these training courses when possible. The results of this training have been to clarify the functions of each agency, to acquaint nurses with their relationship with each agency, and to coordinate the planning for each type of emergency nursing. The training conferences also include a discussion of the adaptation of nursing skills to disaster situations, of methods of solving the problems peculiar to disaster emergencies, such as the lack of personnel, the lack of equipment, or even of such a necessary commodity as water.

The American Nurses' Association, the organization of professional nurses, is concerned about national defense in several ways. It believes that the individual professional nurse, as a citizen, must be prepared to contribute to the organized community effort, and be capable of caring for herself and her family in an emergency ; that professional nurses must be prepared to accept additional responsibilities as a result of the emergency, and be responsible for planning the care of survivors by utilizing many more auxiliary nursing assistants than in normal times ; and that there should be an equitable distribution of nurses assigned to the military and to the care of the surviving civilian population, so that both groups would get nursing care in proportion to the available resources.

In 1962 the American Nurses' Association's Committee on Nursing in National Defense prepared a document called *The Guide-lines for Nursing in National Defense*. The first part of the book gives the citizenship responsibility which every nurse should be prepared to accept, namely (1) to make an individual and family

preparedness plan ; (2) to encourage family members to take the basic First Aid course ; (3) to encourage family members to take a course in Home Nursing ; (4) to encourage family members to take the Medical Self-Help course, which is a course designed by the Civil Defense organization ; (5) to qualify as an instructor or instructor-trainer and recruit others who are eligible to teach First Aid, Home Nursing, and Medical Self-Help courses ; (6) to know the community survival plan ; and (7) to stimulate community action for the development of a community survival plan if one is not available.

The next section of the booklet discusses the professional responsibilities of a nurse and indicates the action that a nurse might take at the present time : (1) to inform the employer of the conditions which affect her availability for emergency assignment ; (2) to find out the specific and alternative assignments in the institution's or agency's disaster plan, and how this plan is related to the community survival plan ; (3) to find out her probable assignment if she is individually employed or is an inactive nurse ; (4) to ascertain the duties indicated in the assignment ; (5) to study the professional organization's interpretation of the role of the nurse in national defense ; (6) to study the state's civil defense laws and help promote needed legislation ; (7) to participate in educational and training courses, such as in-service education, disaster relief exercises, civil defense emergency demonstrations, and other opportunities for training.

The last section of the Guide is a " National Guide for the Allocation of Nursing Personnel in Health Manpower Utilization for Civilian Services " and was submitted to the government agencies for their guidance. In case of a declared national war emergency, there will be a need for a rapid expansion of the military nurse corps. In previous war emergencies military service for nurses has been on a voluntary basis. By action of the American Nurses' Association House of Delegates in 1952, the Board of Directors was authorized to support legislation that might be introduced in Congress pertaining to selective service for nurses in the event of a national war emergency. If such a law went into effect many nurses might be drafted into the military services. This section of the Guide, therefore, was prepared as a suggestion for maintaining key positions in civilian institutions with a minimal allotment of professional nurses. For example, in hospital nursing services if

war were declared, the essential nursing services to preserve life would be provided by a minimum staff in permanent and emergency hospital facilities. It is recommended that the best qualified professional nurse, preferably one having community survival training, should be assigned the responsibility for administering the nursing services in permanent and emergency hospital facilities. The nurse administrator might be responsible for nursing service in more than one facility. Professional nurses would be assigned to administer and supervise nursing care units in existing and emergency hospital facilities. If available, at least one nurse should be assigned to each nursing unit, including patient care areas, operating rooms, and central supply. Similar recommendations are made for educational programs in nursing, for public health nursing services, for occupational health nursing services, for individually employed and inactive nurses, and for nursing personnel in professional organizations.

Knowing that in any national emergency the number of professional nurses and auxiliary nurses would be inadequate to meet the increased need for patient care, the Office of Civil Defense has asked the American Red Cross to increase the number of classes in Care of the Sick and Injured and to expand the training of Volunteer Nurse's Aides. As you will notice, the American Nurses' Association is urging nurses to take responsibility not only for teaching these classes but also encouraging others to do so, and to persuade each family to become self-sufficient by taking the courses in First Aid, Home Nursing, and Medical Self-Help.

Furthermore, in case of great emergencies there may not be an adequate number of physicians available, and the nurses will be expected to carry out functions which in ordinary circumstances are the prerogative of the physician. The American Medical Association has listed the functions which it feels may be delegated to nurses and other health personnel under such conditions. The American Nurses' Association has as one of its responsibilities the determination of functions for professional nurses. The functions which have been delegated to the nurses by the American Medical Association have been accepted in principle by the American Nurses' Association, and ways and means of preparing nurses to carry them out have been studied. In some instances the plan for training nurses to carry out these functions will necessitate a change in the state laws governing the practice of nursing. For example,

one of the responsibilities to be delegated to nurses would be the attainment and maintenance of patent airway, and intratracheal catheterization, to include emergency tracheotomy. This is considered a surgical procedure and beyond the legal limits of the practice of nursing. State medical associations and state nurses' associations are working to have civil defense laws passed which will not only allow the nurses to carry out these procedures in a civil defense emergency but also provide for the necessary training in these procedures.

Preparing nurses to function effectively in a disaster or emergency situation includes psychological readiness as well as professional and functional readiness. Experience has shown that nurses need extensive preparation to serve under stress of the chaotic situations that prevail in any type of disaster. Nurses must also have the ability to improvise and to adapt nursing principles to these situations. They will find themselves working with heterogeneous groups of persons with a wide range in preparation, skills, and stability. Nurses will need to teach others quickly to carry out the necessary nursing techniques. Nurses will have to use judgment in delegating nursing responsibilities to various members of the groups, consistent with their abilities.

In considering all of these needs for preparing nurses to function effectively in emergency situations, nurse educators raise the question as to the kind of preparation needed by nurses for disaster or emergency nursing. The nursing curricula in most schools of nursing include limited information on disaster nursing. The Office of Civil Defense gave a grant of money to the National League for Nursing to conduct pilot projects in disaster nursing preparation. The project was designed to investigate and determine the ways in which students of nursing and personnel in hospital nursing services could be prepared to cope with disaster nursing problems and be prepared to carry out the additional activities that the medical profession has delegated to nurses in emergencies.

The major approach to the pilot project was through studies conducted in a hospital nursing service and in educational programs of various types—practical nursing, diploma programs, the baccalaureate degree program, and the postgraduate training of nurses. In addition, a survey was made of the extent to which preparation for disaster nursing was currently being offered by educational programs in nursing throughout the country. The report of the

findings of this project is given in a publication of the National League for Nursing called " Disaster Nursing Preparation. " After the project had been completed the following conclusions were stated :

1. Nursing functions essential for optimum care that is directed toward the preservation or maintenance of life during a disaster have not been identified.
2. A basic educational program in nursing can include preparation in only the fundamental knowledge and skills essential for effective functioning by nurses in a disaster situation.
3. Disaster nursing is not a clinical speciality.
4. Disaster nursing instruction may be included within the usual nursing courses, or may be given as a special course.
5. Clinical laboratory settings for learning experiences in disaster nursing are limited to the setting of the every day practice of nursing.
6. At the present time, faculty members in schools of nursing have limited preparation for teaching disaster nursing.
7. Courses for teacher preparation in disaster nursing are almost nonexistent.
8. The in-service program is one effective means of preparing nursing instructors in disaster nursing.
9. Not all faculty members have the same interest in the development of disaster nursing content.
10. Students in nursing are inadequately informed about national and world affairs that have direct implications for national security and indirectly for disaster nursing.
11. Faculty study and action concerning disaster nursing results in a strengthening of the total curriculum.

These are the activities that have been carried out to prepare nurses to function effectively in national defense and for the care of victims in natural disasters. Much more needs to be done to reach all of the nurses in the country and to incorporate disaster nursing preparedness in all schools of nursing. The interest in

disaster nursing is not universal, and varies from place to place according to the interest of the nursing leaders, to the frequency of natural disasters which is not the same in all parts of the country, and to the influence of the world situation.

The responsibilities of the American Red Cross Nursing Services are to assist the governmental agencies in the promotion of the plans for emergency nursing; to work closely with the nursing organizations to promote safe nursing care for the people of the country in any kind of emergency situation ; to provide for nursing in natural disasters ; to help prepare the people through courses in home nursing and as Volunteer Nurse's Aides so that they can supplement the services of the professional nurse both in peacetime and in emergency situations. All of this requires close working relationships between the governmental agencies, the Red Cross, and the nursing organizations. The goal of each is to ensure the best nursing care possible for the people of our country, and each agency has a contribution to make in the total plan. With all agencies working together, the goal can be achieved.

ANN MAGNUSSEN
National Director
Nursing Services
American National Red Cross

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

Eleventh Distribution of Revenue from the Augusta Fund

GENEVA, June 11, 1964

Circular No. 455

*To the Central Committees of the National Red Cross,
Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Societies*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

On June 25, 1963, the International Committee of the Red Cross issued a circular (No. 442) inviting National Societies to lodge, by November 1, 1963, at the latest, their applications for allocations from the eleventh distribution of Augusta Fund revenue.

The Special Commission of the International Committee responsible for the management of the Fund and the distribution of revenue therefrom met on June 11, 1964, and decided to award grants aggregating Sw.Fr. 13,000.— out of the available total of Sw.Frs. 13,708.55. In view of the large number of applications it was unfortunately not possible to give a favourable decision in every case, nor to allocate to each beneficiary as large a sum as would have been desirable.

The Commission therefore decided to make allocations as follows :

Sw.Frs. 2,000.— to the Burma Red Cross for its blood bank ;

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

- Sw.Frs. 1,500.— to the Norwegian Red Cross for its prisons social service ;
- Sw.Frs. 4,000.— to the Pakistan Red Cross for the purchase of a refrigerator for its blood bank ;
- Sw.Frs. 2,000.— to the Thai Red Cross to purchase teaching material for its Nurses Training School ;
- Sw.Frs. 2,000.— to the Togolese Red Cross for its kindergarten ;
- Sw.Frs. 1,500.— to the Uruguayan Red Cross for its relief teams.

The International Committee has advised the beneficiary Societies of the amounts being granted and now available to them. It also expressed the Special Commission's specific wish to be informed in due course of the use made of the grant by each Society, in conformity with the provisions of the bye-laws. Such reports will be published in the *International Review of the Red Cross*.

The International Committee will also take these into account in the report which it will submit to the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross, on the position of the Augustä Fund and the distribution of revenue therefrom.

FOR THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE
OF THE RED CROSS

Léopold Boissier, *President*.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE'S ACTION IN THE YEMEN¹

In the field hospital set up by the ICRC in the desert in North-east Yemen, the day begins at 6 o'clock in the morning. At 10 o'clock work must stop because of the reflected heat which the shimmering sand makes insufferable. Work begins again at 4 p.m. and continues until 7 p.m. or later. In the morning and the evening the temperature is bearable, for the effect of the heat is not made worse by the humidity.

The stream of wounded is constant and each day the eight doctors and nurses treat an average of 85 wounded and sick, as well as about 200 persons who come to the dispensary for consultation. A rota has to be maintained in order to be able to give proper attention to the seriously wounded and sick and at the same time to give care to emergency cases.

The hospital equipment is operating in a very satisfactory manner. Thanks to the Swiss technicians accompanying the hospital team, all the machinery in the operating and X-ray theatres and in the laboratory are well looked after and are functioning without a hitch. The same applies to the water supply and refrigeration plant which had had to be sent to Jeddah for repairs.

The reports which are received regularly from the Uqhd hospital clearly show the spirit of devotion and solidarity prevailing among the staff whose efforts, in a country where doctors had never before been seen, have enabled numerous human lives to be saved. There is no doubt that the many wounded who have been treated at Uqhd would have perished where they fell, if they had not been carried across the desert to a place where they could be cared for and if Uqhd had not extended its feelers to enable it to reach the wounded near the fighting lines.

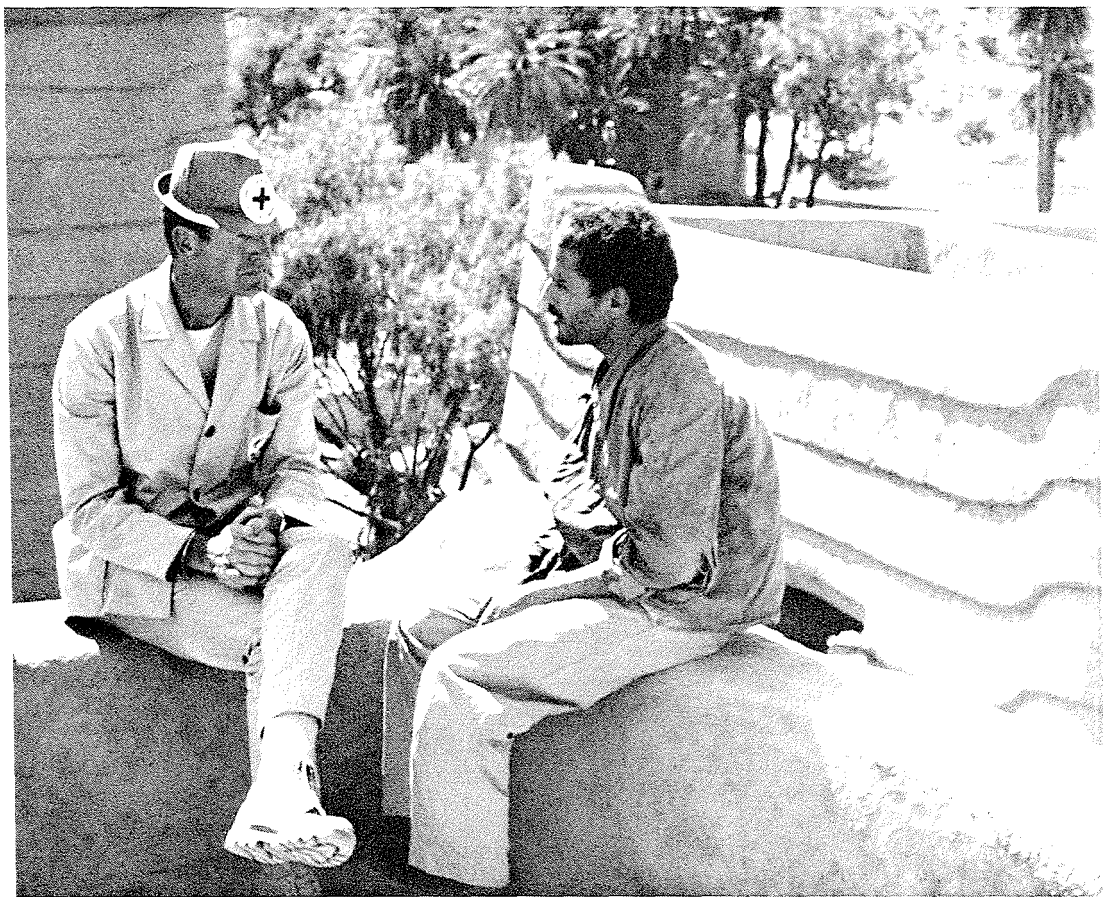
¹ *Plate.*

YEMEN



Escorted by a Royalist tribe, the ICRC expedition crossing the desert after passing through the Eastern front.

YEMEN



Mr. Rochat, head of the ICRC delegation, talking with an Egyptian prisoner of war.

It was in this manner that Dr. Maximilien Récamier and Dr. Jean-Pascal Grellety-Bosviel, seconded to the ICRC by the French Red Cross, were able to treat the wounded in the region of Beit Ehagueh following the fighting which took place there a month earlier.

English doctors at Uqhd.—In response to the International Committee's appeal, the British Red Cross has delegated several doctors and a male-nurse to the field hospital at Uqhd.

The presence of these two English doctors at the ICRC's hospital, will enable their Swiss colleagues to go more frequently and in greater strength to the forward areas in order to take care of the wounded and to organize their evacuation to Uqhd.

Return to Geneva of the Head of the mission.—Mr. André Rochat, who for the last six months has been Head of the ICRC Mission to the Yemen, arrived in Geneva in May to give a report to the International Committee by word of mouth. Mr. Rochat has come to the conclusion that the ICRC's humanitarian action is not only recognized, but is considered to be essential by both parties to the conflict.

The Head of the Mission returned to the Yemen, via Jeddah. Now that he has succeeded, after overcoming great difficulties, in being accepted as an ideal neutral intermediary in the fighting areas of the eastern Yemen, Mr. Rochat hopes shortly to organize an expedition to achieve the same result in the western sector. In the meantime, the two ICRC delegates at Sanaa have twice visited the 28 prisoners detained by the Royalist Naham tribe, to the North-east of the Republican capital. They distributed food and medicines and delivered family messages.

SUNDRY ACTIVITIES

News Items

Cyprus

The delicate mission undertaken by the International Committee of the Red Cross in Cyprus is still concerned with the tracing of missing persons. Thanks to innumerable personal enquiries in Nicosia, and often in isolated villages throughout the island, the ICRC delegates succeeded in June, in tracing and procuring the release of 36 Turkish Cypriots.

Mr. Max Stalder, who was the general delegate in Nicosia since the beginning of March, has been replaced by Mr. Pierre Boissier of the ICRC's Legal Department.

In the Far East

The ICRC General Delegate for South-east Asia, Mr. André Durand, left Vientiane (Laos) for Khangkhay, in the Plain of Jars, where he was received by Prince Souphannouvong, President of the Neo-Lao-Haksat, and by Mr. Phoumi-Vongirchit, Minister of Information.

He resumed negotiations which were begun last November, concerning prisoners held by the Pathet-Lao.

The ICRC delegate requested that these detainees be authorized to send news to their families and to receive parcels sent to them. He also applied for authorization to visit them.

Mr. Durand then went to Cambodia where he contacted the National Red Cross and then proceeded to Australia to take part in a "forum" being held in Sydney by the Red Cross Societies of Oceania and Asia.

He returned to Vientiane on June 1, in order to study the situation arising from the flood of refugees in the Mekong valley following the fighting which took place in the province of Xiengkouang.

On behalf of victims in Laos

At the request of the Laotian Red Cross and in agreement with the ICRC, the League of Red Cross Societies has launched an appeal to National Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Societies on behalf of the victims of the conflict in Laos.

According to information from Mr. André Durand, the ICRC delegate on the spot, who is expected to be joined by Mr. Jean-Jacques Muralti, 23,000 persons have so far fled from the regions where fighting is going on and are without any means of subsistence. The Government of Laos supplies them with a basic ration—consisting essentially of rice—and Indian medical teams are providing first-aid services. It has become evident that additional assistance is necessary, the first phase of which should be for the benefit of 10,000 displaced persons who can be reached immediately.

In its appeal, which is intended to provide for the most urgent needs over an initial period of 3 months, the League has asked for consignments of sweetened concentrated milk for children, sugar, soap, mosquito netting, cotton material for clothing as well as multivitamin products. Funds were especially required to permit the purchase of the necessary supplies in Laos or in neighbouring countries in order to avoid loss of time in shipment.

National Societies have also been requested to send blood plasma substitutes, various pharmaceutical products, snake-bite serums and instruments for minor surgery, to enable the ICRC, in keeping with its traditional activities, to bring emergency assistance to the wounded and sick in the country as a whole and particularly in the northern provinces.

Repatriation of Koreans resident in Japan

On May 20, 1964, the 117th sailing took place from Niigata of Koreans resident in Japan and wishing to go to North Korea. The vessel had 344 passengers on board and a representative of the ICRC was present at their departure.

South Africa

Following numerous contacts with the authorities of the South African Republic, particularly with Mr. Vorster, the Minister of Justice, the General Delegate of the International Committee of the Red Cross for Africa, Mr. Georg Hoffmann, was authorized to visit political detainees.

The visits were carried out last May and were undoubtedly a noteworthy success in the application and extension of the principles of humanitarian law.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

Brazil

The *International Review* has already mentioned that the Chinese Red Cross asked the International Committee on April 14 to enquire into the fate of 9 delegates from the People's Republic of China, who were interned in Brazil following the recent change in the regime in that country.

The International Committee requested its Honorary Delegate in Rio de Janeiro, Mr. Eric Haegler, to approach the Brazilian authorities in order to obtain authorization to visit these 9 Chinese delegates. On May 6, Mr. Haegler was able to visit these internees who appeared to be in good health. He supplied them with funds to enable them to purchase personal requirements.

The interchange of news between the Chinese delegates and their families has been effected on the 25-word message forms which the ICRC has provided to those concerned, both in Rio de Janeiro and in Peking.

The ICRC delegate was able to repeat his visit to the nine detainees on June 1.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO YUGOSLAVIA

Following an invitation which was extended to him over a year ago, Mr. Léopold Boissier, President of the ICRC, went to Yugoslavia and was there from May 11 to May 19 on an official visit to the Yugoslav Red Cross, which is this year celebrating the twentieth anniversary of its reconstitution. Mr. Boissier, who was accompanied by Mr. René-Jean Wilhelm, adviser in the Legal Department of the ICRC, was warmly welcomed to Belgrade by the Central Committee of this important National Society, particularly by its President, Dr. Gregorić, by Mr. Stisović, President of the Red Cross of the Republic of Serbia and by Mrs. Rupena-Osolnik, Secretary-General.

After a day of discussion with the leaders of the Yugoslav Red Cross and with Federal authorities, Mr. Boissier had the pleasure of paying a visit to the Red Cross Societies of four of the six Republics forming the present-day Federation of Yugoslavia. He went first to Ljubljana and Koper in Slovenia, then to Zagreb in Croatia and finally to Skopje in Macedonia, where he was able to see at first hand the extent of the disaster which struck this town and also of the assistance given through that international solidarity which is one of the main pillars of the Red Cross.

The welcome which he received from these regional Societies, the institutions to which they conducted him and the information which they supplied, enabled the President of the ICRC to observe the development and many activities of this National Red Cross Society, which provides valuable assistance to the public authorities in several fields, particularly in that of health and which also attaches considerable importance to the wide dissemination of the Geneva Conventions and the principles which inspire them.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

Mr. Boissier, for his part, described to his hosts the manifold tasks, practical or doctrinal, which the International Committee undertakes in the world today.

In the course of his stay in Belgrade and the capitals of the other Republics he visited, Mr. Boissier had discussions with government authorities, in particular with Mr. Marković, State Secretary for Health, Mr. Gigov, Vice-President of the Federal Assembly and Mr. Sarajčić, Deputy Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. He also met senior university staff concerned with problems relating to humanitarian or constitutional law as well as to parliamentary institutions.

To conclude this visit to Yugoslavia, the National Red Cross organized a reception at its central headquarters to say farewell to its guests from Geneva. In the course of this, the President of the ICRC and President Gregorić spoke in praise of the links uniting all members of the Red Cross movement for the promotion of the work of mutual assistance and peace which it pursues throughout the world.

ON THE OCCASION OF THE BULGARIAN RED CROSS CONGRESS

During the Vth Congress of the Bulgarian Red Cross in Sofia, in April 1964, the International Institutions of the Red Cross and several National Societies were represented ; the ICRC by Mr. F. Siordet, member and former Vice-President and the League by Mr. H. Beer, Secretary-General.

Mr. P. V. Kolarov in his address mentioned, inter alia, that the Society of which he is President is now a large organization with a membership including more than one-fifth of the population. Presidents of district branches then presented reports on the development in the regions with which they are concerned of education in sanitation and hygiene, as well as on work for peace and friendship amongst men and nations.

Mr. Siordet in a cordial greeting from the ICRC, stressed the value of every humanitarian action for peace. " By extending hygiene as a factor for peace ", he concluded, " an atmosphere of fellowship and solidarity amongst men ought to be created. Everything that we have learned here shows us that the Bulgarian Red Cross is alive to this and that it works for this moral and physical hygiene ". Mr. Beer, in his turn, conveyed to the National Society the congratulations of the League.

The Congress was followed by a tour of Bulgaria which enabled the representatives of the ICRC and the delegates of the National Red Cross Societies who were present to greatly appreciate Bulgarian hospitality. They visited several Red Cross establishments and saw many members of the Bulgarian Junior Red Cross at work.

GIFT OF AN AMBULANCE TO THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

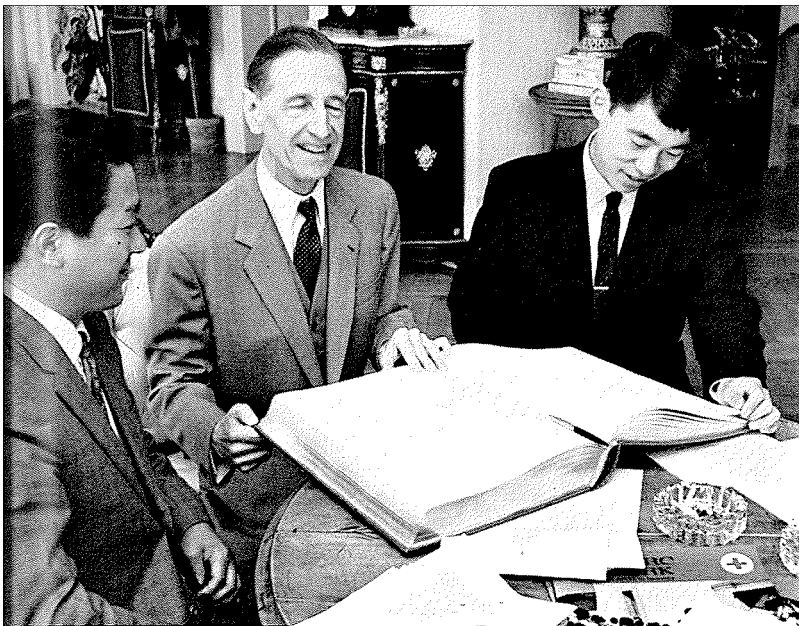
Two firms : one German ; “ W. Ernst Haas & Sohn ”, and one American ; “ Controls Company ”, decided to celebrate the tenth anniversary of their co-operation by donating an ambulance to the International Committee. As a result a ceremony took place on May 16, 1964 at the headquarters of the ICRC, attended by representatives of the two donor firms and by several ICRC officials who received them¹.

Mr. Stepan, for the German company, explained in what circumstances it was decided to donate this ambulance. He went on to say “ we thought the best way to celebrate this anniversary would be to make a donation to an international organization dedicated to the welfare of mankind. The Red Cross will be able to use this ambulance in the manner it deems best for service to humanity ”.

Mr. Zwijnenburg, on behalf of the American firm, also spoke and expressed his good wishes for the humanitarian work carried out by the Red Cross throughout the world to alleviate suffering and granting assistance without discrimination.

On behalf of the International Committee Mr. Martin Bodmer, Vice-President, expressed warm appreciation and explained how useful was this generous gift which may be considered as a tribute to the century of work accomplished under the emblem of the Red Cross. The ambulance which was parked in front of the building was much admired and a reception was given during which the representatives of the two donor firms signed the ICRC’s “ Golden Book ”.

¹ *Plate.*



Mr. Bodmer, Vice-President of the ICRC, showing the institution's Golden Book to the prize-winners of the Japanese Red Cross competition.

GENEVA

In front of the ambulance offered to the ICRC, three directors of donating firms (on left) with representatives of the ICRC.



VISIT TO GENEVA OF TWO PRIZE-WINNERS

The Japanese Red Cross recently organized a competition open to all the inhabitants of the archipelago and intended to disseminate knowledge of the Geneva Conventions. This undertaking was a great success and there were 188 entrants for the competition. The winners of the first two prizes were awarded a free trip to Geneva, where they were the guests of the International Committee and the League of Red Cross Societies.

Mr. Kiichiro Kosaka (First prize) and Mr. Yoshihito Sumiyoshi (Second prize) ¹ were duly welcomed at the ICRC on June 17, 1964. Mr. Kosaka, who is 23 years old, studied political science and is at present employed at the Japanese Ministry of the Interior. Mr. Sumiyoshi, aged 30, is preparing for his law doctorate. Both are keenly interested in humanitarian law and entered the competition as a result of an advertisement in the press.

They were welcomed at the International Committee's headquarters by Mr. Bodmer and Mr. SiorDET, respectively Vice-President and Member of the ICRC, together with other collaborators, amongst whom was Mr. J. Pictet, Director for General Affairs. After a few words of greeting, Mr. Bodmer spoke as follows :

" I wish to congratulate you on your magnificent success. In winning the first and second prize in the great essay contest organized by the Japanese Red Cross, you have scored a great personal victory. You were facing hard competition. No less than 190 of your compatriots submitted their work to the jury. Your learning, your interest in humanitarian law embodied in the Geneva Conventions, your enthusiasm for the cause of humanity have certainly contributed to your success.

I would also like to take this opportunity of paying a tribute to the Japanese Red Cross Society, which has given the world in organizing its great contest, an outstanding example we hope many nations will follow. The success of its endeavours is clearly demonstrated by your visit here."

¹ *Plate*

Mr. Kosaka thanked Mr. Bodmer and spoke a few words about the competition and its results. In conclusion he said :

" We, the Japanese, are so much interested in the problem of humanity and the world's peace. Although both of us were fortunately awarded the first and second prizes among the applicants, there were many other good essays which compared favorably with each other, the judges say. The contest was successful in the meaning that it excited very considerable interest and broad study in the Red Cross. The spirit of the Red Cross as one of the elements of universal peace and humanity is not able to be said to have spread among the Japanese. We had known little about the Red Cross until we began to study it for the essay. Now that we know that the Red Cross can constitute the basis of humanitarian ethics in the future of human beings, we want to express our resolution to make our efforts to establish the world's peace and elevate humanity on the sure and sound foundation of the Red Cross spirit."

The two Japanese prizemen took the opportunity of their stay in Switzerland to observe the activities of the International Red Cross institutions in Geneva and of the Swiss Red Cross in Berne. At their request they were given detailed documentation and they were able to talk with the heads of the various sections both at the ICRC and at the League. They made a special point of seeing the original of the first Geneva Convention and Japan's instruments of ratification in the Federal Archives at Berne.

On their departure, Mr. Kosaka and Mr. Sumiyoshi declared that they took with them a deep and lasting impression of their stay in Switzerland.

" Our visit to Geneva has still further strengthened our conviction that the work of the Red Cross on the international level, the Geneva Conventions and humanitarian law, of which we both have the intention of pursuing our studies, play an immense rôle in the world. We will attempt to make them better known in our country, which is becoming more and more aware of their importance for mankind."

The *International Review* will return, at a later date, to the Japanese competition, its subjects and the main work submitted.

NEWS OF NATIONAL SOCIETIES

Formerly: International Bulletin of Red Cross Societies, founded in 1869

Belgium

Centenary of the Belgian Red Cross

The Belgian Red Cross has recently celebrated its Centenary. On Saturday, May 30, 1964 a commemorative meeting was held at the Théâtre Royal de la Monnaie, in Brussels, attended by members of the Government, the diplomatic corps, magistrates, senior officials, army officers and representatives of some of the country's most influential organizations. These as well as delegates from the ICRC, the League and many National Societies, were received by the Belgian Red Cross national and provincial leaders.

The meeting opened with the reading of a message from Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother, Honorary President of the Belgian Red Cross.

For almost a century, the Belgian Red Cross has unceasingly developed its disinterested mission in our country. To all who devote their time and energies to this movement which I hold dear, I address a heart-felt message of admiration and sympathy.

I express the wish that our Belgian Red Cross, heir to a long tradition of devotion, may continue to set an example of productive and generous fellowship and to bestow the benefits of its universal charity for the relief of human misery and suffering in all its forms.

Then H.R.H. Prince Albert, President of the National Society, briefly outlined the history of the Belgian Red Cross and recalled its many tasks in war and peace. He explained how the Society of Aid to the Wounded, founded in 1864, developed into an important organization for relief, protection of health, education and medico-social action. The Prince expressed the desire to see the Red Cross working ever more closely with the population and he appealed to

all Belgians to show their sympathy for the Red Cross. He declared his faith in the institution's future and his confidence that youth will carry on the good work for generations to come.

We now quote the main parts of his speech, which met with long applause :

The first really important display of Red Cross efficiency in Belgium was the work it carried out during the First World War. Within a few days ambulance units had been organized throughout the country ; staff and equipment for 20,000 hospital beds were collected.

Of all the missions undertaken by the Red Cross in favour of the Belgian army and population, one stands out in particular, it is the Hôpital de l'Océan which was set up under the impetus of Dr. Antoine Depage and was made possible thanks to the far-sighted support of Queen Elizabeth. The new methods which were put into practice in that hospital enabled the mortality rate to be reduced from 20 to 5% and were subsequently adopted in the allied armies.

When peace was restored, the Red Cross had to face up to new demands, with the experience of four tragic years to inspire it.

The general programme which it then drew up and subsequently completed is still today the basis for its activity. It provides for co-operation with the Army Medical Service in time of war ; the protection of public health through education ; the organization of an emergency relief service. This systematic organization was developed and consolidated over a period of twenty-five years and it was this which enabled the Red Cross to meet the exigences of the Second World War with the necessary means at its command.

All our countrymen know the work of the Red Cross from 1940 to 1945 : they saw it in action. I would merely mention a few salient points such as the running of military hospitals and the setting up of 157 new ones ; relief to prisoners of war which entailed in particular the despatch of millions of parcels to Germany, as well as material and moral assistance of all sorts ; help to the civilian population ; whole train-loads of supplies and pharmaceutical products received in Belgium under the aegis of the Red Cross ; to mention but a few examples.

This dry prosaic list does not convey much idea of the incalculable total of benevolent dedication, courage and also heroism which, in the course of those five years, enabled the Red Cross to accomplish a task of unprecedented scale.

Then came the peace-time readaptation with new tasks and responsibility born of the confidence which the population had placed in the Red Cross over all those years, so that not only was relief expected from it, but also interventions of all kinds, and sometimes even miracles ! At that time its emergency relief services were reorganized : with a network of first-aid posts on the highways and a fleet of ambulances ; the training of thousands of first-aiders and ambulance teams ; the inauguration of blood transfusion services ; the health education campaigns ; comforts in hospitals through library services and welfare ; the Junior Red Cross and its programme of action for education and international solidarity.

If, on this day when our institution celebrates the Centenary of its foundation, I have briefly to recall a century of its activities, I am fully aware of the inadequacy of mere words in so short a time to convey a picture, even an imperfect one, of these innumerable tasks. Many examples, more ably than my words, could have illustrated these historic pages of technical and rapid interventions, of fellowship and human solidarity.

If I have not quoted any names, it is because I desire to pay collective tribute to all those who, throughout a century of Red Cross activities, have given of their best, so that we might achieve our aims and our ideals and I wished to include all of them in a single expression of profound gratitude.

If we have had the opportunity on a number of occasions in the course of this year of commemoration to survey a past rich in events and fertile in achievements—if we have been able to look back with pride along the road we have covered—we have also wanted and want particularly today to reveal reasons to believe in the future. For this, it is essential that the Red Cross should live in close contact with the whole nation and that it should maintain permanent and constructive ties with the population, which is itself entitled not only to count on help from the Red Cross, but also to participate in its numerous activities.

Let all our fellow-citizens join us on the threshold of this second century of activities, that they may help us to start out anew with unshakable faith in the future of our institution. And to whom better than youth could we entrust the task of taking over from those who have made the Belgian Red Cross what it is today ? The youth of our country is sound and industrious ; it is resolutely idealist and imbued more than is believed with the spirit of peace, tolerance and fellowship. Ninety thousand young people of this country today form the strength of the Junior Red Cross. I have confidence in them : when the time comes they will take the helm of the Belgian Red Cross and will in their turn contribute to the building of a better world.

Messages to the Belgian Red Cross were then read from His Eminence Cardinal Suenens, Archbishop of Malines-Brussels, who was represented by Monseigneur Van Wayenbergh, from the Reverend Pichal, President of the Synod of the Evangelic Protestant Churches, the Grand Rabbi Dreyfus of Belgium and Maître Robert Hamaide, President of the Commission of Lay Philosophy and Ethics. These four eminent representatives of different beliefs were unanimous in stressing the universal character of the Red Cross and the importance of its impartiality in the effective accomplishment of its mission in the midst of conflicts.

Mr. Martin Bodmer of the ICRC conveyed a message of congratulations and good wishes from the Geneva Institution in which he said, inter alia :

It was on February 4, 1864, that the " Association belge de secours aux militaires blessés en temps de guerre " (Belgian Association for Assistance to Wounded Servicemen) was born ; it subsequently changed its name to the Belgian Red Cross. Of the sister Societies which exist today, yours is the oldest, as the first two, Württemberg and Oldenburg, founded slightly earlier, were incorporated into a German Central Committee in 1869.

You may be sure that today's ceremony is as dear to the heart of the 18 members of the International Committee as was the birth of the Belgian Red Cross to the five founders of the Committee at that time, for in the course of these hundred years your Society,

like your country, has never ceased to give its support and to display its understanding for our work. I wish to bring to you a testimony of profound gratitude.

When our founder Henry Dunant attended the wounded at Solferino after one of the most gory battles in history, he was assisted by a few volunteers who joined their exertions to his. One of these was a Belgian and when a splendid relief committee was founded in Brussels under the patronage of His Majesty Leopold II, Dunant was elected an honorary member.

In August 1864 plenipotentiaries from 16 countries met to draw up the Geneva Convention. Belgium was represented by Mr. Visschers who, before his departure, had been enjoined by the Duke of Brabant to express in Geneva—and here I quote—“all his sympathy for and his sincere desire to contribute to the work of an institution whose highest ideal meets his full understanding”. Today, we can appraise the foresight behind these words. The Government in Brussels was amongst the first to ratify this fundamental treaty—a real corner-stone of international law.

In April 1865, Mr. Uytterhoeven, President, was able to announce the definitive adoption of the new Society's by-laws. At the same time he reported the gesture made by a group of 300 retired army officers who, impressed by this ideal, decided to swell the Society's ranks.¹ By March 30, 1867, the Brussels Committee, with 27 influential members, drew up and adopted its regulations.

Then the Franco-Prussian war broke out. Immediately throughout Belgium the Red Cross sections gathered relief supplies and

¹ In February 1864, Mr. Uytterhoeven wrote to Gustave Moynier in Geneva ; we give below our translation of his letter :
Dear Mr. President,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of the Journals which you sent and for which I thank you.

We have just founded a Relief Committee along the lines of your own. We will communicate with your Central Committee as soon as we have received from His Majesty's aide de camp his acceptance of our offer of the presidency.

Only one thing is delaying matters ; we are short of bulletins giving the resolutions adopted at the International Conference. May I therefore ask your permission to have them reprinted in Brussels ? This is an indispensable document for the propagation of your fine and much needed initiative.

Please accept the assurance of my high consideration. I would be obliged also if you would convey to Mr. Dunant my esteem and admiration for his magnificent work and active charity.

André Uytterhoeven.

generously distributed them to the victims of the conflict ; doctors hurried to the front lines ; Belgian ambulance units went into action, particularly at Metz, Saint-Justin and Cambrai ; Brussels itself took in evacuated wounded and sick and on the high ground overlooking the city an impressive array of field hospitals sprang up. Thereafter, whenever similar disasters occurred, the Belgian Red Cross assisted belligerents in the same way.

In 1876 the high patronage to the Society was shared by the King and Queen, whilst the office of President was held by the Royal Heir. In 1889 the Red Cross was established in the Congo. The King himself took a lively interest in this new Society which developed in a remarkable fashion.

Unfortunately, in 1914 Europe was plunged into a war on an unprecedented scale. But although it divided the world it gave added strength to the spirit of solidarity in the Red Cross. Countries which were spared sent donations to the International Committee in favour of Belgium which was so sorely tried. The Committee in Geneva endeavoured to offset the greatest distress by setting up a Prisoners of War Agency and by instituting a system of visits to internment camps. We in Geneva have preserved with devoted care a particularly precious testimony of gratitude ; it is a medal portraying Queen Elizabeth, a sovereign who during these dark years was the very personification of limitless devotion to the alleviation of suffering humanity.

In the course of the war, on April 14, 1915, the occupying Power pronounced the dissolution of the Central Committee of the Belgian Red Cross, whereupon the International Committee, through its President, Gustave Ador, protested vehemently. The Red Cross, he stated, " claims the right to exist and to act in complete liberty . . . It cannot give way to an administrative measure which, reducing it to a mere cog in the machine of State, would deprive it of its autonomy or would even suppress its directorate."

Mr. Bodmer recalled the ever-growing work of the National Red Cross until the outbreak of the Second World War, when its work, assuming proportions hitherto unknown, was to be the forerunner of present-day tasks. He concluded with the words :

After a century, I think we are entitled to pause a while, to look back in order to evaluate the distance covered. As far as Belgium is concerned, we have seen that the achievements are great. The people of Belgium have a right to be proud of its Red Cross and we share that pride.

Let us now also look to the future. The work begun by Henry Dunant will call for renewed effort, will demand new victories. Those who devote themselves to the service of their fellow-men never remain idle. And we may look forward with confidence to this future, so long as there are men and women, as there are here in this hospitable country, who are ready to do their duty and even more than their duty in order that the world shall not be destroyed by hate. With the incomparable support of its illustrious patrons, under the masterly chairmanship of H.R.H. the Prince of Liège, with its network of steadfast volunteers, ever active and keen, the Belgian Red Cross can march to its destiny with its head held high.

The Countess of Limerick, on behalf of the League, of which she is Vice-President, then expressed her profound pleasure in conveying the congratulations and sincere best wishes of this world federation of Red Cross Societies. She recalled the Belgian Red Cross' place of honour among National Societies and also its magnificent work, particularly during the Second World War. She continued :

I cannot here recall all the rôles which the Belgian Red Cross has played at the international level, but I would stress its constant and effective presence at International and Diplomatic Conferences as well as at the League Meetings. May I also draw attention to its long-standing co-operation within the Executive Committee.

I would like to thank your National Society for the generosity with which it has always responded to emergency relief appeals launched by the League. I feel that I should underline its invaluable help and its presence on the scene of disasters. There is no service action undertaken by the League in which the Belgian Red Cross has not participated. May I make special mention of its assistance to the victims of earthquakes, floods and tidal waves, as well as to refugees all over the world in the form of large supplies of medicines, foodstuffs, clothing and generous cash gifts . . . not forgetting all

the other interventions. You may rest assured that the League is deeply grateful for this faithful co-operation.

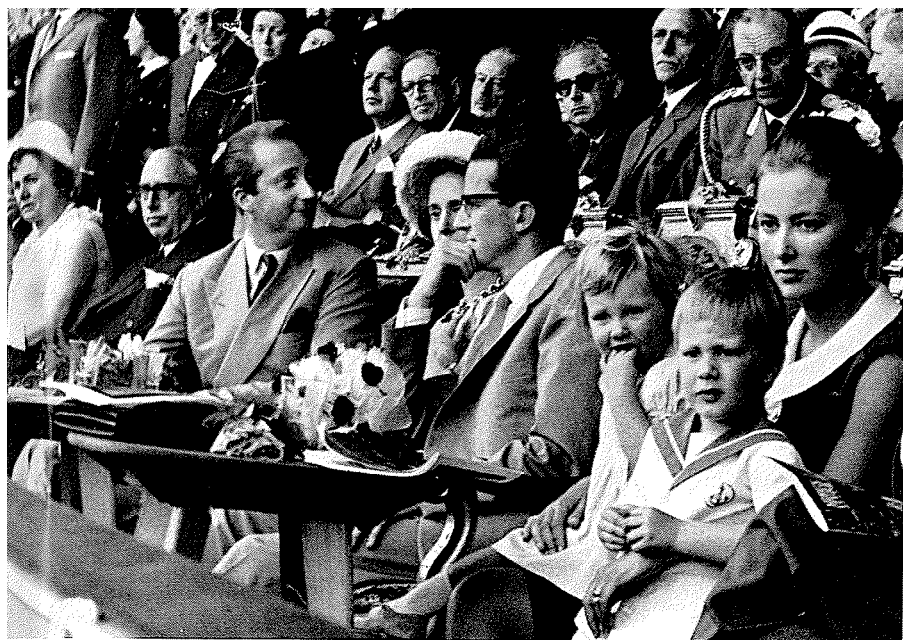
That is why the spirit of solidarity, which inspires you and which leaves the way open to reciprocity, was strikingly illustrated when your country was so severely stricken by terrible floods in 1953. Almost all National Societies responded to the League's appeal and, in spite of this trial, you nevertheless made a point of sending relief supplies to the Netherlands and the United Kingdom—a truly fine example of human fellowship.

The Belgian Red Cross is the finest example of an old-established Society, which has known how to adjust itself to each situation, branch out into new activities at the right moment and meet the needs of today and to-morrow. It is in a leading position, thanks to its spirit of renewal and youth as well as its dynamism. Doyen of the National Societies, the Belgian Red Cross is today celebrating its centenary. On this anniversary, the League, the young federation of 102 National Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Societies, is proud and happy to pay tribute to the Belgian Red Cross, the oldest of all its members.

In this new century opening before the whole movement, may it continue and develop its work with the enthusiasm and faith which have so far guided it. I have pleasure in assuring it once more of my great admiration and in extending to it my sincere best wishes.

It then fell to Mr. J. Custers to say on behalf of the Belgian Government, in which he is a Minister, how the entire country is conscious of the great service rendered to it by the Red Cross since its inception and is deeply grateful for its constant efforts for the ever-greater effectiveness of its operations. He concluded :

We are convinced that the Red Cross will carry on its activity in the same splendid manner as it has so far and the Government will not fail to give all the support needed. Indeed, it has decided to give its financial support to the establishment and equipment of the National Blood Institute. As you can see, the place held by the Red Cross in medical and social assistance to the population is extremely important and is of greatly varied scope. I don't think there is any need to mention any other examples.



In the royal enclosure, the Royal Family (from right to left, Princess Paola and her children, H. M. the King and the Queen, Prince Albert, President of the Red Cross) present...

BELGIAN RED CROSS

... at the Centenary display.



In spite of its hundred years of age, the Belgian Red Cross is still young, alert and dynamic. Throughout its long and productive career it has always been in the forefront of progress, continually adapting its methods and operations to the circumstances and needs of the time. Its achievements are unquestionably remarkable and worthy of praise: It is my pleasure to speak for the Government to congratulate the Red Cross most warmly, to assure it of the solicitude of the public authorities and to wish it another century of constructive medical and social leadership, not only for our country but in all charitable endeavours in which our country is associated at the international level.

Under the enlightened guidance of its President, H.R.H. Prince Albert, it will undoubtedly respond to the call of its noble vocation.

After a performance by the orchestra of the Théâtre Royal de la Monnaie, a brilliant reception was offered at the Brussels town hall by the Collège des Bourgmestres et Echevins, the Brussels City Council and the General Council of the Belgian Red Cross.

In the evening the members of the Central Committee of the Belgian Red Cross, as well as the representatives from the ICRC, the League and sister Societies, were received at the Château du Belvédère by Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Liège.

The grand fête organized by various institutions as a demonstration of amity for the Red Cross, and which took place at the Heysel stadium in Brussels on the following day, Sunday May 31, attracted some 30,000 spectators.

After hoisting the Red Cross flag, the Centenary Flame was lit and to the sound of Theban trumpets King Baudoin and Queen Fabiola took their places on the tribune of honour, after being welcomed by Prince Albert, President of the Belgian Red Cross, accompanied by Princess Paola and the young Prince Philippe¹. A procession of school children paraded before the tribune and made an offering to the Red Cross with the wording "By youth for youth". The public was then regaled with a programme of singing and dancing as well as a demonstration of a rescue operation involving a helicopter, several ambulances and lorries: in a matter of minutes several simulated

¹ Plate.

injured were carried off. Finally, to the strains of the March of the Red Cross followed by the National Anthem from three military bands, hundreds of balloons were released, carrying the emblem of the Red Cross high in the sky.

This concluded the days of commemoration of the Belgian Red Cross Centenary, thanks to which all the country together was able to manifest its attachment to the National Society, today representing within the nation a living force of human solidarity.

Great Britain

The British Red Cross News Review published an article by the journalist Jean Soward on WERN. We reproduce this below and readers will see how one of the works of the British Red Cross was instituted in a new field of mutual assistance¹.

The British Red Cross Society has over thirty homes for old people; but Wern, the home run by the Society's Caernarvonshire Branch at Portmadoc beyond the Snowdon range, must surely be unique. Or does one find, too, in the other Red Cross homes the same wide cross-section of old people living under one roof, each as far as possible in the manner to which he or she is accustomed?

Among Wern's inhabitants I was charmed to find an eighty-four-year-old gipsy who, since he treasures above all his freedom, has a cottage in the home's grounds and who, since he also prefers to cook for himself, is given a small weekly allowance enabling him to buy his own food.

There, too, a friend of the Princess Royal had a private room and her own small garden, and lived to the end of her days in a sort of gracious isolation, discouraging all intimacy and politely nodding to the other inmates if she happened to meet them.

¹ *Plate.*

In a room with three old Welsh ladies—one of them blind—lives an elderly woman from Egypt who came to England at the time of the Suez crisis, and who, though over eighty when she arrived, has learnt to speak reasonable English.

Down the passage, the widow of a company director has turned her small private room, crammed with antique furniture and a lifetime's collection of photographs, into a miniature of her former London home: she makes her own breakfast with electric kettle and toaster and has her main meals brought up to her on a tray.

A large room with wide bay-windows overlooking the grounds opened its door to the two daughters of a local hotel-keeper, who had never been parted in eighty years, and who went on living together at Wern until one of them died a few months ago.

Another small room, austere furnished, houses the sister of a local clergyman. Other rooms of four, six and eight beds are occupied by old men and women from all over Britain and many different social levels, some of whom have spent twenty years in mental homes; but who, under the new legislation—since they are only just a little simple—are able to move to an old people's homes, if one can be found willing to take them.

And all these old people are free to come and go as they like; to spend a day in bed if they fancy it, to potter in the gardens or take the bus, which stops at the end of the drive, into the village.

Free, too, to go to the local station, buy a ticket and journey to heaven knows where. "We call them *the runners*," said Mrs. Williams Ellis, who supervised the home and went to rescue and gently bring back these errant residents.¹

"Some of them imagine they have houses to go back to, or a brother waiting to welcome them." In fact, of course, the houses were probably pulled down and the brother been dead for years.

This unique atmosphere is matched by the house itself, and by the woman who ran it.

Wern is an old manor house—a miniature stately home—dating back to 1377, and possibly even earlier. The ancestors of the present owner, Lt.-Colonel Martin Williams Ellis, lived in

¹ Mrs. Williams Ellis died shortly after the author's visit to Wern. For this reason we have had to put into the past tense certain verbs used in the present in the original article. (Ed.)

it on and off for nearly six hundred years. Indeed, the whole district is known as Williams Ellis country. About two miles away, Portmeirion, the village, which draws nearly half a million tourists a year, is another monument to the family—the brainchild of Clough Williams Ellis.

At the end of the war when taxation made it impossible for Colonel Williams Ellis to keep the big house going he decided to move into the Dower House in the grounds, and offer Wern on loan to the Red Cross to serve the country's crying need for old people's homes.

The Red Cross accepted gratefully ; and in 1946, after stacking most of the family treasures into the big central hall, Mrs. Williams Ellis opened the rest of the sprawling, historic twenty-two-bedroom manor as a refuge for the aged. She had fifteen old people and the support and blessing of the Ministry of Health.

"At that time", she told me, "we were expected by the local authorities to feed, clothe and keep them on thirty shillings a week. Quite impossible. The home got desperately into debt and had to be subsidised."

Those desperate days are over. Wern has its maximum complement of fifty old people; with a matron in charge, two trained Red Cross workers living in and three local helpers who come in daily.

All the beds have spring mattresses now, and beside many of them are the chair-type couch so essential to the old with their stiff, or sometimes almost unmovable, joints. Some of the shared rooms have gay cotton patchwork quilts presented by the Canadian Red Cross. Old people, well into their nineties, who would in former days have been bedridden, shuffle between the large comfortable sitting-room and the dining-room on walking aids, known as pulpits. "We may have difficulty in getting some of them dressed and up and down stairs," said Mrs. Williams Ellis, "but it is well worth the extra effort to make them feel they are still among us and part of life."

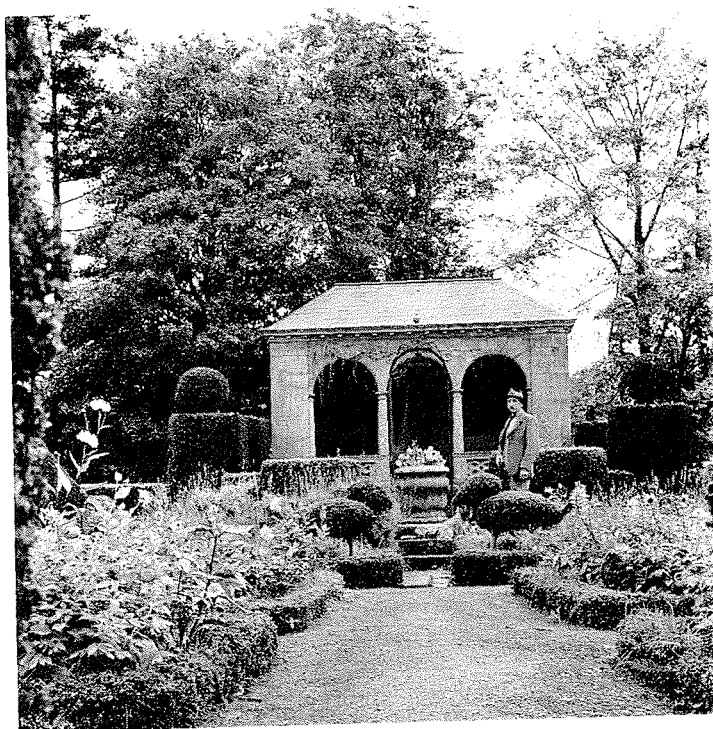
Indeed, no effort, if it added to the well-being of the old people, was too great for the remarkable woman who ran Wern. She rose every morning at six-thirty to supervise their breakfasts and on Sundays, when the kitchen staff was off all day, prepared their food single-handed; she was always on hand to encourage, listen, advise.



One of the rooms...

WERN, a British Red Cross old people's home.

... a corner of the garden.





Mexico City :
Parade of first-aiders...

MEXICAN RED CROSS

...and presentation of a flag to the Junior Red Cross by the Society's Secretary-General, Mr. Aristi Madrid.



If an old woman, left partially crippled after an accident, felt one morning she could not face the stairs, even with a helper on each arm, Mrs. William Ellis was there, sitting beside her at the top of the stairs and making the journey down with her, stair by stair, on their respective behinds.

When old people, on their own or in pairs, wander through into the ten acres of grounds and stray from the ornamental garden with its shrubs cut like port decanters, its Italian stone well-head filled with geraniums, and its folly, past the palm trees and the giant tulip tree and the late-flowering magnolia, into the woods beyond and seemed to have vanished, it was Mrs. Williams Ellis who sounded the alarm and headed the search to discover and bring them back home. "We can never be sure whether they have fallen into one of the streams, or just taken the bus to Criccieth," she said.

But this is all part of the "no rules" rule of Wern. "Everyone is an individual," said its overseer, "we are all quite different, with our likes and dislikes and our individuality doesn't end because we are getting old."

Mexico

From Mexico where he is at present, Mr. J. J. G. de Rueda, delegate of the Mexican Red Cross in Europe has, it will be recalled, already contributed to the International Review. He has sent us some notes which we now summarize for our readers. These give interesting facts about the tasks being undertaken by an important National Society in Latin America.

In Mexico the National Red Cross assumes in several places the responsibility of hospital establishments in which nurses which it has trained are working. After three years' study in Red Cross schools the nurses then obtain a university diploma. We would mention in passing that the shortage of nurses, which is so keenly

felt elsewhere, does not exist in this country and that recruitment is fully assured. We would add that free treatment is given to thousands of sick in hospitals and dispensaries.

This does not only apply to the capital, since in the provinces as well the hospital services function under Red Cross responsibility and are of high standard. Mr. de Rueda had the opportunity when he was in Puebla, a town of more than 350,000 inhabitants, of visiting the hospital, which is extremely up-to-date and gives attentive care to the sick.

However, hospital problems are dealt with differently according to regions : they are not, for example, the same in Guadalajara or Puebla, respectively the second and third largest towns in the country, as in Mexico City. The remarkably rapid growth of towns raises problems which in this respect cannot be resolved in a uniform manner.

The Red Cross sponsors courses in mountain rescue and life-saving at sea. First-aid schools give training to ambulance personnel and stretcher-bearers who, in time of war, could be mobilized as medical personnel in the armed forces. The Red Cross also deals, at least in certain towns, with the organization of the ambulance services which, because of the gradual increase in the population, are of ever-increasing importance.

There are two sections in the Red Cross which to a certain extent form a pair. This is the Veterans' Section which exists nowhere else and comprises elderly members wishing through association to maintain the enthusiasm of the early days and, by their means and advice, help the children and adolescents of the Junior Red Cross. This latter is most active in Mexico and is one in whose development the Ministry of Education takes sympathetic interest. It possesses first-aid teams whose instructors receive awards for merit and efficiency at annual reviews at which demonstrations in first-aid take place. These young people are then inspected by the directing staff of the Red Cross and government representatives. They are then awarded their colours ¹.

The principles of the Red Cross are explained to them as well as the ideas behind the Geneva Conventions, and illustrated pamphlets,

¹ *Plate.*

distributed in the schools, initiate them into the history of the ICRC, in the development of their own National Society as well as the organization of the International Red Cross.

After more than half a century's existence, the Mexican Red Cross performs multiple activities, details of which were mentioned at a recently held assembly in Mexico City by Mr. Cesar Santos Galindo, President of the Society's Board of Governors. Thus the medical services cover numerous fields such as radiography, anaesthetics, a blood bank, clinical analyses. The numbers in these services of all categories reached a total, in 1963, of 159,256, namely 15,000 more than in the previous year. The ambulance services intervened on no less than 1,260,163 occasions during that period, that is to say 1,167 emergency cases each day on an average throughout the country. The Women's Committee works unceasingly and collects considerable funds for relief actions. It also organizes aid with clothing and food for the sick.

The Red Cross exists in order to show initiative and assume entirely new tasks. Then, once the moment has come, after having selflessly initiated new movements, it can stand aside and leave others to continue the work. The Mexican Red Cross is now playing an effective rôle in its own country and in various ways it is setting a fine example.

Sweden

The Swedish Red Cross has informed us of some of its recent activities which we now have pleasure in giving below.

On the occasion of the Centenary.—About three and a half million Swedish Crowns were collected as a result of Swedish Red Cross activities for different helping aims during the International Centenary in the autumn of 1963. A series of campaigns followed one after the other. The national inauguration of the yearly Red Cross week took place in the South of Sweden.

The Prime Minister made the opening speech and one of the Princesses was guest of honour. For several months people could ask for personal gramophone records in a special radio programme which collected money for the Red Cross. In this connection there were many other radio and TV programmes. One period stressed the help to Algeria and a special TV-film on Algeria was produced by the Swedish Red Cross.

With the paper "Our Red Cross" went a form by which money-gifts could be sent through the post. Such forms were sent with a number of other newspapers and magazines as well.

A well known broadcasting personality challenged the Swedish public in quizz-questioning and thus raised money for the Red Cross. In another programme those interested in sewing were encouraged to make layettes for Algerian babies. This year in connection with a popular December festival before Christmas, a fund raising campaign for the handicapped took place which produced nearly 200,000 Crowns.

Air-hostesses collected money for the Red Cross on board aircraft. The staff also gave money and the Air Company concerned gave an equivalent amount.

The Junior Red Cross.—Two young Swedish girls, aged 18 and 20 gave courses in cooking on spirit-stoves, short instruction in the art of painting houses, knowledge in jeep-driving on bad or non-existent roads and in clothes-washing in cold water to future junior delegates in African countries.

The girls came home just before the end of the year, after 6 months voluntary work in a children's home outside Nairobi. Both were enthusiastic about their tasks and only wanted to go back there—the need for help is immense.

Their journey to Kenya was an experiment in co-operation with the British Red Cross in order to obtain experience and basic knowledge for an activity which aims at centering the interest of young Swedish people to take part in work of assistance in under-developed countries. Both girls have worked in a children's home for handicapped and undernourished children. They have taken part in expeditions to villages to visit former patients and to give instruction in first-aid and public health in schools near Nairobi.

To make known the Red Cross and the Convention.—Just in time for the International Red Cross Centenary a brief and popular book about the Red Cross was published in Sweden. Entitled "Strife without violence", it mainly describes the international humanitarian work, especially the last ten years' relief work in connection with natural disasters.

Last autumn the Swedish Red Cross also published a pamphlet called "Life or Death" together with a sound film strip. This material describes the four Geneva Conventions in a lively and thorough manner and gives concrete examples of when and how they should be applied.

We would point out that "Life or Death" is an illustrated booklet of 32 pages full of varied information on the Geneva Conventions and their application. Here are some of the chapter-headings: "The wounded must be cared for", "Protected by the emblem of the Red Cross", "Maritime warfare", "What information should a prisoner give?", "The Fourth Convention". The booklet ends by drawing attention to the present responsibilities of the Red Cross in time of peace as well as in time of war.

Switzerland

"*La Croix-Rouge suisse*" (No. 3) the Swiss Red Cross Review, published in Berne, announces the building of a school for practical nurses at Chaux-de-Fonds in the Canton of Neuchâtel. It will be recognized officially by the Swiss Red Cross and will be able to accommodate 40-50 students. The ground-floor will comprise the secretariat, the superintendent's office, a common room for the doctors, a lecture-hall, practical instruction hall, a lounge and a library. The next three storeys will each contain 13 single bedrooms and appurtenances. The fourth floor will contain living quarters for the Matron and ten other rooms.

What is the practical nurse's function? It is a profession which is comparatively new to Switzerland.

“ Whilst the qualified nurse graduates after three years’ training at any of the 33 schools recognized by the Swiss Red Cross, these practical nurses acquire their certificate after 18 months, that is in half the time. As a result, they may not administer actual treatment, such as injections, catheterism, etc. To quote the directives of the Swiss Red Cross : *Under supervision by a qualified nurse, the practical nurses take care of the chronically sick in institutions and hospitals ; without supervision they look after adults and children in need of attention but not of nursing care ; they will be entrusted with responsibilities in homes for the elderly, the convalescent, the disabled and other establishments ; they assist the nurses in hospitals ; in the general hospital they form part of the nursing team and work under the control of a qualified nurse* ”.

As can be seen, the practical nurse may really become a key worker capable of seconding the nurse and even of acting as her stand-in when the care required does not necessarily call for a qualified nurse.

Even before the roof goes on, the Neuchâtel school for practical nurses is already planning the training of the first group of candidates and is recruiting talent among the nursing aids working in the Chaux-de-Fonds hospital. Nearly every hospital has such nursing aids on its staff. They are young women who handle the menial chores, many of whom carry on their work year after year without any “ trade ” or recognized professional status. The chance of becoming a practical nurse, with a certificate issued by the Red Cross, ought to encourage these young women to undergo the necessary systematic training, especially as there is no maximum age limit restricting application.

Venezuela

It is always useful for a National Society to hold meetings of delegates of regional committees both for information purposes and for working parties. The great extent of the national territory,

particularly in the majority of the Latin American countries, does not however allow these to be arranged frequently.

The Venezuelan Red Cross in its interesting and well presented review entitled *Cruz Roja venezolana* (No. 162), gives detailed information on its Fourth National Convention which took place in Caracas in November 1963. The Government, which never fails to display its interest in the activities of the National Society, was represented in the plenary sessions by the Minister of Health and Social Welfare and by the Governor of the Federal Capital district. Four commissions were constituted for the examination of the various items on the agenda, in particular the revision of the Red Cross bye-laws, the financing of Red Cross hospitals and the organization of regional sections in order to enable the Society to be represented and active throughout the whole country.

One of the oldest and most moving activities of the Venezuelan Red Cross is the operation of a children's home, which has just celebrated its thirtieth anniversary. The ICRC delegate for Latin America, Mr. Jequier, paid a visit to this home during his last mission to Venezuela. He reported on it to Geneva and particularly emphasized the great service performed by this work. Our readers will be interested in the report published by the Venezuelan Red Cross and which is reproduced below as submitted to the National Convention.

The children's home, "Concepción Palacios", is a modern building in Caracas, specially designed and surrounded by gardens.

This institution was founded thirty years ago. It is a home for 100 children under school age. Nearly 7000 boys and girls have each spent three months there. Their parents were facing social problems, one of the main causes being the mothers' entering hospital or the maternity ward.

The social service department of the Red Cross makes a thorough study of each case and on being admitted each child is given a complete medical check-up.

Each morning they put into practice the rules of hygiene and mutual assistance which have been taught even to the youngest. They then go to the dining room for a hearty breakfast with student nurses in attendance to ensure that the children who need take their

vitamins or medicines. Then, they gather in a large room with their nursery teachers who read to them, after which the children practice drawing or handwork. Then comes bathing time under the supervision of a nurse who is there to look after the health of the children.

Lunch follows. The diet is varied and nutritious, having been worked out by the National Food Institute. The meals are served at fixed times so that the children may become accustomed to regular feeding habits. Lunch is followed by a rest period, although the older children may go to the nursery where a teacher endeavours to educate them and develop their faculties, their abilities, etc. by guiding their energies in all kinds of activities.

Time then for recreation in the gardens, where they amuse themselves on swings and in other ways until a bell sounds the hour of the evening meal. The children return to the dining room and after their meal they watch the children's programmes on the television before going to bed under the supervision of the head nurse.

Originally, "Concepción Palacios", founded in 1931 by the Venezuelan Red Cross, included a children's dispensary where they could be medically examined. In 1933 the first babies' home was inaugurated and in 1936 this was transferred to one of the annexes of the "Carlos J. Bello" hospital where infants could also have a play-room. In 1940, thanks to generous donations, the "Concepción Palacios" was able to acquire larger grounds. The National Red Cross undertook the construction of a building which was to cost over a million bolivars and was inaugurated in 1959.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S

A FRENCH PUBLIC HEALTH SCHOOL

The Ecole Nationale de la Santé Publique, now established in Rennes, is of recent origin. Its objectives, pupils, and tuition, are the subject of an article from which extracts are quoted below.¹ With respect to the general interest nowadays in matters affecting public health and the training of those who aspire to qualify as instructors in this field, the author says :

The aim of the Ecole Nationale de la Santé Publique is to give complete education in public health, including the administrative and social aspects, with a view to training people engaged in national health and social welfare and to afford opportunities for specialization.

The programme thus defined in Article 2 of the Act of July 28, 1960, which provides for the establishment of the school, covers a wide field. It goes beyond the scope of public health training schools elsewhere, particularly those of English-speaking countries, since it embodies the training and specialization of social workers, which is the responsibility of separate Faculties in other countries. This, for France, is an excellent move which should lead to even greater co-ordination between medical and social services in the future.

The word " nationale " in the school's title indicates that it is run under State authority and is dependent on national resources. This does not, however, imply that enrolment and the scope of the curriculum are limited to France ; the school must accept both national and foreign students.

Aiming in the first place at producing the higher grades of staff for government medical and social services, this school also

¹ *Informations-Actualités*, Ministère de la Santé Publique et de la Population, Paris, October-November 1963.

fills a dual need at the international level : on the one hand this instruction in public health, with French as the teaching medium, is available to foreign French-speaking students nowhere else in Europe, although the developing countries' urgent need has many times been emphasized ; on the other hand French nationals, after training in public health, can be employed abroad as experts, within the framework either of a bilateral technical assistance programme or of an international organization.

Stress must be laid also on the school's need to undertake research in its particular field.

Those attending the school, whether French or foreigners, represent a wide range of occupations, including :

- medical personnel, mainly doctors and pharmacists making their careers in public health, but also specialists who are concerned with important problems in that domain, such as veterinarians, dentists, biologists, etc.
- administrative staff forming the mainstay of hygiene and social services ; from the State Ministries or local government with general responsibility in public health matters ; hospital managers and almoners,
- other senior personnel in social welfare, such as Population and Welfare Inspectors, senior staff of social service colleges and departments, Public Assistance Act Controllers,
- auxiliary medical personnel : public health nurses, nursing and midwifery school instructors for developing countries,
- public health department technicians of various grades and occupations, sanitary engineers, instructors, etc.

Classes are arranged according to syllabus, the main sections at present being : medical ; hospital administration ; sanitary engineering ; auxiliary medical.

A further three sections are shortly to be instituted : the social section, for senior staff in social welfare ; pharmacy section ; hygiene instructors' section.

The syllabus is covered by eleven departments, each one being responsible for tuition in fundamental subjects :

Hospital administration, public health administration ; architecture ; town planning and sanitary engineering ; hygiene instruction ; epidemiology ; hygiene and preventive medicine ; microbiology ; physics and chemistry ; social sciences and technology ; statistics ; nursing.

There are also facilities for external students studying by correspondence for certain administrative examinations. In addition, the Ecole Nationale de la Santé Publique at Rennes takes part in and supervises in Paris and the provinces a number of courses for :

- training of teachers for deaf children at the Institut National de Jeunes Sourds in Paris ;
- training of dieticians at the Ecole de Diététique, Marseilles, the first stage in the nutrition and food supply course demanded by the international organizations.

In conclusion, mention should be made of the on-the-job refresher courses organized by the Ecole Nationale de la Santé Publique for public health and social services personnel.

B O O K S

ILS ETAIENT CINQ... ¹

by

MARC CRAMER

The author of this work, which bears the subtitle "Naissance de la Croix Rouge" (The Birth of the Red Cross) and which is complete with some fine illustrations, undertook the task in 35 pages of giving a clear account, in the form of a short biography, of the personality of each member of the Committee of Five as well as of some of their successors. Along these lines he has traced the main aspects of the foundation and history of the Red Cross.

The apparently insuperable difficulties which the Committee encountered and the courage and determination which they displayed to have their ideas prevail are common knowledge. In the succession of wars the ICRC's task was seen to be ever increasing, including protection for prisoners of war and civilians, restitution to the families of troops killed in the field of their belongings, and many other tasks. Mr. Marc Cramer pays tribute in passing to Dr. Frédéric Ferrière who, during the First World War, organized the Civilian Mail Service which developed enormously from 1940 onwards. "All these neglected letters were assembled by him; he sorted them out with great care every evening in his office with the help of his family. He began sending letters everywhere, seeking help; he intensified his approaches to national Red Cross societies, to governments and to army commanders. By dint of perseverance and even stubbornness, at the risk of antagonizing his correspondents in his efforts to give effect to the dictates of his conscience, Ferrière finally obtained information little by little at first and then in an ever increasing volume. Starting from nothing, he succeeded in setting up the "Civilian Service" of the Prisoners of War Agency which already in 1914, and even more so from 1939 to 1945, assumed large proportions and rendered such sterling service."

¹ Published by « Eglise nationale protestante de Genève », 1963.

The final chapter summarizes the progress achieved : " They set out as a group of five men, some of whom were unknown, without the backing of any authority. But their faith inspired their zeal. After several days of united effort they became aware of a task which seemed to impose itself upon them : that of bringing relief to the most unfortunate of men : the abandoned wounded on the field of battle. The pioneers—Dunant, Moynier, Dufour, Appia, Maunoir—were followed by such men as Gustave Ador, Frédéric Ferrière and many others who extended ever wider the scope of the original idea."

J. Z.

HISTOIRE DE LA MÉDECINE ¹

by

JEAN STAROBINSKI

The excellent text and remarkable illustrations in this book relate the history of medicine in ancient civilizations, in the Middle Ages and the Renaissance in Western civilization. It also describes the stage which medicine has attained today thanks to the discoveries towards the end of the XIXth century and those in which contemporary science took pride.

The author reminds us that such extraordinary progress is not without its danger and he concludes : " Medicine today has become an effective accessory to our will to live but does not relieve us from the responsibility of enquiring into the aims to which we should devote our abilities; it gives us additional powers without clarifying our objectives. However, it will only contribute to our well-being provided we know what to expect of it. This is the additional knowledge to which Hippocrates alluded when he said " medical science, allied with wisdom, is the equal of the gods ".

¹ Editions Rencontre and ENI, Lausanne.

A GLANCE THROUGH THE REVIEWS

UNESCO's Role in a Changing World, by René Maheu, *Travail Social, Paris*.

...What has been called Unesco's operational action is, in fact, the putting into practice of humanitarian ideas. The ever-widening gap between under-developed countries and advanced countries will be reduced, little by little, only by dint of education on a vast scale. What is first needed is the training of key-workers in the emergent States which have recently acquired independence and also a programme of assistance to these States in the organisation of their own educational systems in the light of results obtained in other countries but adapted to indigenous conditions. All men must be given the benefit of scientific achievements by making available to all the modern techniques designed to improve living conditions.

The lightening rapidity of scientific progress in the last few decades has hastened the advent of a world civilization based on technology ; but we cannot expect the spiritual value of this civilization to be uniform. In order to maintain and promote differences based on quality, the preservation of cultural standards remains one of the essential objectives. Unesco is concerned with making the characteristic and irreplaceable values of national cultures better known.

Aspects of Economic Development, *Basic Study No. 8*. Published by United Nations Office of Public Information.

We saw that most of the world's inhabitants live in the economically underdeveloped countries, which did not participate in the " Western " industrial revolution that began in the late eighteenth century in England, where special circumstances favoured its growth. The under-developed countries now share widespread overpopulation, under-employment, poverty, illiteracy and extremely low standards of living and health. They are underdeveloped chiefly because they lack certain essential means to exploit their resources. These means include precise knowledge of what those resources are, capital for essential investment to develop them, administrators, trained personnel and skilled workers, transportation and power and the existence of steady markets.

To-day's underdeveloped countries face formidable obstacles in the struggle to increase the earning power of their people. Often there is no mercantile class ready to become the entrepreneurs of a new historical phase, and in many lands the educated classes show active distaste for the industrial or commercial life. Inadequate knowledge of the prospects before a new industry is an added deterrent to those who have capital. The mass of the people is far too poor to have money for investment or for the purchase of manufactured goods. Land reform and other social changes may be an essential preliminary to any substantial increase in the earnings of the people. New attitudes of mind which machinery and industrialization require on the part of masses of men are also a conspicuous need. At the same time, care must be taken to preserve, as far as possible, those social and other values of the non-industrialized culture which might otherwise be needlessly sacrificed in the helter-skelter of change.

In these circumstances, governments have come to play an important role in economic development, for in all the countries concerned, development involves tasks—economic, educational and social—of a magnitude which calls for some degree of central planning and coordination. But, while the role of national governments may be vital, governments themselves require international help in carrying out these huge tasks.

Help is given by the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Bank through technical and pre-investment assistance through international loans and through the machinery for regular consultation and for specialized publications provided by the international organizations. These publications have established themselves as a unique source of information on economic and social development. Side by side with numerous bilateral programmes of technical aid, the United Nations and the specialized agencies are assisting governments on request by providing them with internationally recruited experts and with fellowships for their own nationals to study abroad.

Not the least important aspect of economic development is the remarkable opportunity it is giving for international discussion and exchange of knowledge. For the first time, technical assistance and related activities are making it possible to bring the entire world's experience and skills to bear upon each individual country's problems. While the international organizations are using economic development, as the Charter requires, to help raise living standards, they are also finding in it a means to further world cooperation and to promote the friendship of nations.

Florence Nightingale and State registration by Edith W. Mills and Joan Dale, *International Nursing Review*, London, Vol. 11, No. 1.

...In 1902 the Society for State Registered Trained Nurses was formed and many unsuccessful Bills were introduced into Parliament. In 1904, a Select Committee of the House of Commons was appointed to hear evidence and report upon the expediency of registration. Their report was published in July 1905, and they agreed that a register of nurses should be kept by a central body appointed by the State. They recommended that the central body be set up by an Act of Parliament and that it should be composed of matrons, nurses, and representatives of the medical profession, training schools for nurses, and the public. This recommendation was not followed by speedy Government action!

Bills were presented to Parliament in 1904 and 1908, but the influence of Miss Nightingale still prevailed and both these Bills were defeated.

In 1910, a Central Committee was formed and the campaign was continued. It was on August 13 of that year that Florence Nightingale died.

Many leaders of nurses and nursing organisations still felt that registration was desirable. Registration would promote efficiency of nurse training and examinations would be important steps before a nurse could be qualified, and the interests of the public would be safeguarded.

In 1916, the Royal College of Nursing was founded and was active in the movement to secure State Registration, and in 1918 a Bill was drafted by the College which proved to be the basis of the Bill that the Ministry of Health introduced, and which became law in December 1919.

In a sense this battle was Miss Nightingale's farewell performance. It raged for over thirty years. To the end of her days Miss Nightingale worked behind the scenes corresponding with, and interviewing all important persons whom she thought could influence against registration.

Who had really won the long struggle? We venture to think that neither of the great antagonists had been the loser, for when the subject of registration was proposed Miss Nightingale had remarked that it was too early for such a step; perhaps in thirty or forty years' time the profession might be ready for such a measure.

As history shows, it was indeed thirty years before registration was finally achieved, nine years after her death.

EXTRACT FROM THE STATUTES OF
THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

(AGREED AND AMENDED ON SEPTEMBER 25, 1952)

ART. 1. — The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), founded in Geneva in 1863 and formally recognized in the Geneva Conventions and by International Conferences of the Red Cross, shall be an independent organization having its own Statutes.

It shall be a constituent part of the International Red Cross.¹

ART. 2. — As an association governed by Articles 60 and following of the Swiss Civil Code, the ICRC shall have legal personality.

ART. 3. — The headquarters of the ICRC shall be in Geneva.

Its emblem shall be a red cross on a white ground. Its motto shall be " *Inter arma caritas* ".

ART. 4. — The special rôle of the ICRC shall be :

- (a) to maintain the fundamental and permanent principles of the Red Cross, namely: impartiality, action independent of any racial, political, religious or economic considerations, the universality of the Red Cross and the equality of the National Red Cross Societies ;
- (b) to recognize any newly established or reconstituted National Red Cross Society which fulfils the conditions for recognition in force, and to notify other National Societies of such recognition ;

¹ The International Red Cross comprises the National Red Cross Societies, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies. The term " National Red Cross Societies " includes the Red Crescent Societies and the Red Lion and Sun Society.

- (c) to undertake the tasks incumbent on it under the Geneva Conventions, to work for the faithful application of these Conventions and to take cognizance of any complaints regarding alleged breaches of the humanitarian Conventions ;
- (d) to take action in its capacity as a neutral institution, especially in case of war, civil war or internal strife ; to endeavour to ensure at all times that the military and civilian victims of such conflicts and of their direct results receive protection and assistance, and to serve, in humanitarian matters, as an intermediary between the parties ;
- (e) to contribute, in view of such conflicts, to the preparation and development of medical personnel and medical equipment, in co-operation with the Red Cross organizations, the medical services of the armed forces, and other competent authorities ;
- (f) to work for the continual improvement of humanitarian international law and for the better understanding and diffusion of the Geneva Conventions and to prepare for their possible extension ;
- (g) to accept the mandates entrusted to it by the International Conferences of the Red Cross.

The ICRC may also take any humanitarian initiative which comes within its rôle as a specifically neutral and independent institution and consider any questions requiring examination by such an institution.

ART. 6 (first paragraph). — The ICRC shall co-opt its members from among Swiss citizens. The number of members may not exceed twenty-five.



H. Ritschard & Cie. S.A.

**INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT
TRAVEL AGENCY**

GENEVA, 18, Place Cornavin

Telephone 32 34 00 - Teleprinter 22 167

Exchange - Tickets - Sea passages

Insurance - Customs Agency

Road haulage - Storage

Home delivery of air and rail tickets on request by telephone

Branches :

LAUSANNE - BASLE - ZURICH - ANNEMASSE (France)

Bernard Gagnebin and Marc Gazay

Henry Dunant

"Encounter with Henry Dunant" invites the reader to get better acquainted with the stirring history of the men who proposed to the world the foundation of the Red Cross. It is necessary that a book recall in what circumstances this organization was founded and how, in spite of all vicissitudes, it quietly fulfils its mission. This beautiful album of 130 pages contains original writings of Henry Dunant and a large number of previously unpublished photographs and facsimiles.

Hard-bound, laminated cover, 22×28 cm., 94 half-tone illustrations, 1 colour plate, 22 reproductions of documents, 6 facsimiles.

Fr. 25.—

GEORG PUBLISHER • GENEVA

Distributor for the Commonwealth : Dawson's of London

Compliments of

SELAS CORPORATION OF AMERICA

*Designers and Builders
of Industrial Furnaces*

10, chemin de l'Impératrice PREGNY-GENÈVE

ADDRESSES OF CENTRAL COMMITTEES

- AFGHANISTAN — Afghan Red Crescent, *Kabul*.
- ALBANIA — Albanian Red Cross, 35, Rruga Barrikadavet, *Tirana*.
- ALGERIA — Central Committee of the Algerian Red Crescent Society, 8 bis, rue Henry-Dunant, *Algiers*.
- ARGENTINE — Argentine Red Cross, H. Yrigoyen 2068, *Buenos Aires*.
- AUSTRALIA — Australian Red Cross, 122-128 Flinders Street, *Melbourne, C. 1*.
- AUSTRIA — Austrian Red Cross, 3 Gusshausstrasse, *Vienna IV*.
- BELGIUM — Belgian Red Cross, 98, Chaussée de Vleurgat, *Brussels 5*.
- BOLIVIA — Bolivian Red Cross, Avenida Simon-Bolivar, 1515 (Casilla 741), *La Paz*.
- BRAZIL — Brazilian Red Cross, Praça da Cruz Vermelha 10-12, *Rio de Janeiro*.
- BULGARIA — Bulgarian Red Cross, 1, Boul. S.S. Biruzov, *Sofia*.
- BURMA — Burma Red Cross, 42, Strand Road, Red Cross Building, *Rangoon*.
- BURUNDI — Red Cross Society of Burundi, P.O. Box 1037, *Usumbura*.
- CAMBODIA — Cambodian Red Cross, 17 R. Ruelle Preak Bat Trasak Paem, P.O.B. 94, *Phnom-Penh*.
- CAMEROON — Central Committee of the Cameroon Red Cross Society, P.O.B. 631, *Yaoundé*.
- CANADA — Canadian Red Cross, 95 Wellesley Street East, *Toronto 5*.
- CEYLON — Ceylon Red Cross, 106 Dharma-pala Mawatte, *Colombo VII*.
- CHILE — Chilean Red Cross, Avenida Santa Maria 0150, Casilla 246 V., *Santiago de Chile*.
- CHINA — Red Cross Society of China, 22, Kanmien Hutung, *Peking, E*.
- COLOMBIA — Colombian Red Cross, Carrera 7a, 34-65 Apartado nacional 11-10, *Bogota*.
- CONGO — Red Cross of the Congo, 24, avenue Valcke, P.O. Box 1712, *Léopoldville*.
- COSTA RICA — Costa Rican Red Cross, Calle 5a Sur, Apartado 1025, *San José*.
- CUBA — Cuban Red Cross, Ignacio Agramonte 461, *Havana*.
- CZECHOSLOVAKIA — Czechoslovak Red Cross, Thunovska 18, *Prague III*.
- DAHOMEY — Red Cross Society of Dahomey, P.O. Box 1, *Porto-Novo*.
- DENMARK — Danish Red Cross, Platanvej 22, *Copenhagen V*.
- DOMINICAN REPUBLIC — Dominican Red Cross, Calle Galvan 24, Apartado 1293 *San Domingo*.
- ECUADOR — Ecuadorean Red Cross, Avenida Colombia y Elizalde 118, *Quito*.
- ETHIOPIA — Ethiopian Red Cross, Red Cross Road No. 1, P. O. Box 195, *Addis Ababa*.
- FINLAND — Finnish Red Cross, Tehtaankatu 1 A, *Helsinki*.
- FRANCE — French Red Cross, 17, rue Quentin-Bauchart, *Paris (8e)*.
- GERMANY (Dem. Republic) — German Red Cross in the German Democratic Republic, Kaitzerstrasse 2, *Dresden A. 1*.
- GERMANY (Federal Republic) — German Red Cross in the Federal Republic of Germany, Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 71, 5300 *Bonn 1*, Postfach (D.B.R.).
- GHANA — Ghana Red Cross, P.O. Box 835, *Accra*.
- GREAT BRITAIN — British Red Cross, 14 Grosvenor Crescent, *London, S.W.1*.
- GREECE — Hellenic Red Cross, rue Lycavittou 1, *Athens 135*.
- GUATEMALA — Guatemalan Red Cross, 3.^a Calle entre 8.^a y 9.^a Avenidas, *Guatemala*.
- HAITI — Haiti Red Cross, rue Férou, *Port-au-Prince*.
- HONDURAS — Honduran Red Cross, Calle Henry Dunant, *Tegucigalpa*.
- HUNGARY — Hungarian Red Cross, Arany Janos utca 31, *Budapest V*.
- ICELAND — Icelandic Red Cross, Ölduggötu 4, *Reykjavik*, Post Box 872.
- INDIA — Indian Red Cross, 1 Red Cross Road, *New Delhi 1*.
- INDONESIA — Indonesian Red Cross, Tanah Abang Barat 66, P.O. Box 2009, *Djakarta*.
- IRAN — Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society, Avenue Ark, *Teheran*.
- IRAQ — Iraqi Red Crescent, *Baghdad*.
- IRELAND — Irish Red Cross, 25 Westland Row, *Dublin*.
- ITALY — Italian Red Cross, 12, via Toscana, *Rome*.
- IVORY COAST — Ivory Coast Red Cross Society, B.P. 1244, *Abidjan*.
- JAPAN — Japanese Red Cross, 5 Shiba Park, Minato-Ku, *Tokyo*.
- JORDAN — Jordan Red Crescent, P.O. Box 1337, *Amman*.
- KOREA (Democratic Republic) — Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, *Pyongyang*.
- KOREA (Republic) — The Republic of Korea National Red Cross, 32-3 Ka Nam San-Dong, *Seoul*.

ADDRESSES OF CENTRAL COMMITTEES

- LAOS — Laotian Red Cross, *Vientiane*.
- LEBANON — Lebanese Red Cross, rue Général Spears, *Beirut*.
- LIBERIA — Liberian National Red Cross, Camp Johnson Road, *Monrovia*.
- LIBYA — Libyan Red Crescent, Berka Omar Mukhtar Street, P.O. Box 541, *Benghazi*.
- LIECHTENSTEIN — Liechtenstein Red Cross, *Vaduz*.
- LUXEMBURG — Luxemburg Red Cross, Parc de la Ville, *Luxemburg*.
- MADAGASCAR — Red Cross Society of Madagascar, rue Clemenceau, P.O. Box 1168, *Tananarive*.
- MALAYA — Red Cross Society of the Federation of Malaya, Jalan Belfield 519, *Kuala Lumpur*.
- MEXICO — Mexican Red Cross, Sinaloa 20, 4^o piso, *Mexico 7, D.F.*
- MONACO — Red Cross of Monaco, 27, Boul. de Suisse, *Monte-Carlo*.
- MONGOLIA — Red Cross Society of the Mongolian People's Republic, Central Post Office, Post Box 537, *Ulan-Bator*.
- MOROCCO — Moroccan Red Crescent, rue Calmette, *Rabat*.
- NETHERLANDS — Netherlands Red Cross, 27 Prinsessegracht, *The Hague*.
- NEW ZEALAND — New Zealand Red Cross, 61 Dixon Street, P.O.B. 6073, *Wellington C.2*.
- NICARAGUA — Nicaraguan Red Cross, 12 Avenida Nordeste, 305, *Managua, D.N.C.A.*
- NIGERIA — The Nigerian Red Cross Society, 2 Makoko Road, Yaba, P.O. Box 764, *Lagos*.
- NORWAY — Norwegian Red Cross, Parkveien 33b, *Oslo*.
- PAKISTAN — Pakistan Red Cross, Frere Street, *Karachi 4*.
- PANAMA — Panamanian Red Cross, Apartado 668, *Panama*.
- PARAGUAY — Paraguayan Red Cross, calle André Barbero y Artigas 33, *Asunción*.
- PERU — Peruvian Red Cross, Tarapaca 881, *Lima*.
- PHILIPPINES — Philippine National Red Cross, 860 United Nations Avenue, P.O.B. 280, *Manila*.
- POLAND — Polish Red Cross, Mokotowska 14, *Warsaw*.
- PORTUGAL — Portuguese Red Cross, General Secretariat, Jardim 9 de Abril, 1 a 5, *Lisbon 3*.
- RUMANIA — Red Cross of the Rumanian People's Republic, Strada Biserica Amzei 29, C.P. 729, *Bucarest*.
- SALVADOR — Salvador Red Cross, 3a Avenida Norte y 3a Calle Poniente 21, *San Salvador*.
- SAN MARINO — San Marino Red Cross, *San Marino*.
- SAUDI ARABIA — Saudi Arabian Red Crescent, *Riyadh*.
- SENEGAL — Senegalese Red Cross Society, P.O.B. 299, *Dakar*.
- SIERRA LEONE — Sierra Leone Red Cross Society, 6 Liverpool Street, P.O.B. 427, *Freetown*.
- SOUTH AFRICA (Republic) — South African Red Cross, 14 Hollard Street, P.O.B. 8726, *Johannesburg*.
- SPAIN — Spanish Red Cross, Eduardo Dato 16, *Madrid, 10*.
- SUDAN — Sudanese Red Crescent, P.O. Box 235, *Khartoum*.
- SWEDEN — Swedish Red Cross, Artillerigatan 6, *Stockholm 14*.
- SWITZERLAND — Swiss Red Cross, Taubenstrasse 8, *Berne*.
- SYRIA — Syrian Red Crescent, 13, rue Abi-Ala-Almaari, *Damascus*.
- TANGANYIKA — Tanganyika Red Cross Society, Upanga Road, P.O.B. 1133, *Dar es Salaam*.
- THAILAND — Thai Red Cross Society, King Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital, *Bangkok*.
- TOGO — Togolese Red Cross Society, Avenue des Alliés 19, P.O. Box 655, *Lomé*.
- TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO — Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society, 48 Pembroke Street, P.O. Box 357, *Port of Spain*.
- TUNISIA — Tunisian Red Crescent, 1, Avenue de Carthage, *Tunis*.
- TURKEY — Turkish Red Crescent, Yenisehir, *Ankara*.
- UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC — Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Republic, 34, rue Ramses, *Cairo*.
- UPPER VOLTA — Upper Volta Red Cross, P.O.B. 340, *Ouagadougou*.
- URUGUAY — Uruguayan Red Cross, Avenida 8 de Octubre, 2990, *Montevideo*.
- U.S.A. — American National Red Cross, 17th and D Streets, N.W., *Washington, 6, D.C.*
- U.S.S.R. — Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Koznetsky Most 18/7, *Moscow k.31*.
- VENEZUELA — Venezuelan Red Cross, Avenida Andrés Bello No 4, Apart. 3185, *Caracas*.
- VIET NAM (Democratic Republic) — Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, 68, rue Bà-Triết, *Hanoi*.
- VIET NAM (Republic) — Red Cross of the Republic of Viet Nam, 201, đường Hồng-Thập-Tu, No. 201, *Saigon*.
- YUGOSLAVIA — Yugoslav Red Cross, Simina ulica broj 19, *Belgrade*.